

GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,

Martin Van Buren,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Richard M. Johnson,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,

Matthews Flournoy,

OF Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

Elijah Hise,

OF Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,

THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.

WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittendon Lynn of Caldwell.

2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian.

3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.

4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.

5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.

6th Gen. Elias Barber, of Green.

7th John Pope, of Washington.

8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.

9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.

10th Ben Taylor, of Fayette.

11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.

12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.

13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered by S. F. Austin, of Texas, to a very

large audience of Ladies and Gentlemen in the

second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Ken-

tucky, on the 7th March, 1836.

(Continued from our last.)

To return to the declaration of the 7th

of November last, it will be observed that

it is a total separation from Mexico

—an absolute declaration of independence—

in the event of the destruction of the

federal compact or system, and the

establishment of centralism. This event

has taken place. The federal compact

is dissolved, and a central or consolidated

government is established. I therefore

repeat that the present position of

Texas is absolute independence—a position

in which we have been placed by the

unconstitutional and revolutionary

acts of the Mexican government. The

people of Texas firmly adhered to the

last moment, to the constitution which

they and the whole nation had sworn to

support.

The government of Mexico have not

the party now in power have over-

turned the constitutional government

and violated their oaths—they have sep-

arated from their obligations, from their

duty and from the people of Texas; and

consequently, they are the true rebels.

So far from being grateful, as they ought

to be, to the people of Texas for having

given value to that country, and for

having adhered to their duty and con-

stitutional obligations, the Mexicans

charge us with these very acts as evi-

dence of ingratitude. Men of judgment

and impartiality must decide this point,

and determine who has been, and now

is ungrateful.

In order to make the position of Tex-

as more clear to the world, a convention

has been called to meet the first of

March, and is no doubt now in session,

for the express purpose of publishing a

positive and unqualified declaration of

independence and organizing a permanent

government.

Under the declaration of 7th Novem-

ber, a provincial government has been

organized, composed of an executive

head or governor, a legislative council,

even by the fairest portions of Kentucky

—a minute that may be compared to Ital-

Italy; within the cotton or sugar region,

intersected by navigable rivers, and

bounded by the coast of the Gulf of Mex-

ico, on which there are several fine bays

and harbors suitable for all the purposes

of commerce—a population of about sev-

enty thousand, which is rapidly increas-

ing, and is generally composed of

men of very reputable education and

property, enterprising, bold and ener-

getic, devotedly attached to liberty and

their country, inured to the exercise of

arms, and at all times ready to use them,

and defend their homes inch by inch if

necessary. The exportations of cotton

are large. Sheep, cattle and hogs are

very abundant and cheap. The revenue

from importations and direct taxes

will be considerable and rapidly increas-

ing, the vacant lands are very exten-

sive and valuable, and may be safely

relied upon as a great source of revenue

and as bounties to emigrants.

The credit of Texas is good, as is pro-

ven by the extensive loans already ne-

gotiated. The country and army are

generally well supplied with arms and

ammunition, and the organized force in

February last in the field exceeded two

thousand, and is rapidly increasing.—

But besides these resources, we have one

which might not, and certainly will not

fail us—it is our cause—the cause of

light and liberty, of religious toleration

and pure religion. To suppose that such

a cause will fail, when defended by An-

glo-Saxon blood, by Americans, and on

the limits, and at the very door of this

free and philanthropic and magnanimous

nation, would be calumny against rep-

ublicanism and freedom, against a no-

ble race, and against the philanthropic

principles of the people of the United

States. I therefore repeat that we con-

sider our resources sufficient to effect our

independence against the Mexicans, who

are disorganized and enfeebled by re-

volution, and almost destitute of funds or

credit. Another interesting question

which naturally occurs to every one is,

what great benefits and advantages are

to result to philanthropy and religion, or

to the people of these United States from

the emancipation of Texas? To this

we reply, that ours is most truly and

emphatically the cause of liberty, which

is the cause of philanthropy, of religion,

of mankind; for in its train follow free-

dom of conscience, pure morality, enter-

prise, the arts and sciences, all that is

dear to the noble mind and the free, all

that renders life precious. On this

principle the Greeks and the Poles, and

all others who have struggled for liberty,

have received the sympathies and aid of

the people of the United States; on this

principle the liberal party in priest rid-

den Spain, is now receiving the aid of

high minded and free born Englishmen;

on this same principle Texas expects

to receive the sympathies and aid of

their brethren, the people of the United

States, and of the free men of all nations.

But the Greeks and the Poles are not

parallel cases with ours—they are not

the sons and daughters of Anglo-Amer-

icans. We are. We look to this happy

land as a fond mother from whom a ho-

me we have imbibed the great prin-

ciples of liberty which are now moving

us, although comparatively few in num-

bers and weak in resources, to contend

against the whole Mexican nation in de-

fence of our rights.

The emancipation of Texas will ex-

tend the principles of self-government

over a rich and neighboring country,

and open a vast field there for ex-er-

cise, wealth, and happiness, and for those

who wish to escape from the rozen blasts

of a northern climate by removing to a

more congenial one. It will promote

and accelerate the march of the present

age, for it will open a door through

great cause of mankind, and as such

merges the approbation and honor of

the people of Texas into the great

cause. That our object is independent

as a new republic, or to become a State

of these United States; that our resour-

ces are sufficient to sustain the prin-

ciple we are defending; that the resur-

gence will be the promotion of the great

cause of liberty, of philanthropy and religion,

and the protection of the great and im-

portant interest to the people of the United

States.

With these claims to the approbation

and moral support of the free and ad-

vancing people of Texas have taken

up arms in self-defence, and they sub-

mit their cause to the judgment of an

impartial world, and to the protection of a

just and omnipotent God.

From Texas.—The Steamboat Missis-

sippi, Capt. Birch, has arrived here from

New Orleans having been absent only

twenty-one days from this city. She

brings us New Orleans papers of the 15th

instant, containing intelligence three

days in advance of the mail. From the

N. O. Advertiser of this date, we take

the following interesting article re-ative

to late events in Texas. It is due to

truth to state, that a passenger on the

Mississippi brings information even more

disastrous than that, which is here sub-

joined:

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The schooner Equity, Capt. Marston,

which arrived last evening, from Brazo-

ria, brings highly important, if not dis-

astrous news. It appears that Matagor-

da had fallen into the hands of the Mex-

icans, who had blown up the fortress of

Goliad; but a ray of hope still hovers

over the cause of freedom, inasmuch as

the brave Col. Fanning, with his gal-

lant comrades, amounting to only 300

men, fought his way through the whole

Mexican army, and made good his re-

treit to the body of the Texian force, on

the Colorado; who had mustered 5,000

strong, and were advancing to meet the

inhuman and despotic foe, when a deci-

sive battle was expected to take place.

The Equity brings passengers a number

of women and children, and several ves-

sels had been detained for a similar

purpose; for it seems as the Mexicans ad-

vance, they cruelly and indiscriminately

slaughtered ALL over ten years of age.

The whole Texian population were either

in the field, preparing to contend for lib-

erty, or as became fugitives. They feel

the land of honorable death is theirs,

then they are up to sacrifice life, or be-

neath the blessings of liberty to poster-

ity, even with the hope that their igno-

rant and savage foes may be the first to

perish by that chiefest blessing of exis-

tence. Farther reports state that Hos-

ton had a skirmish with Santa Anna, and

the latter had been driven back.

Disagreeable as is the above news,

candor obliges us to say that some pas-

sengers in the above schooner doubt the

fact of Fanning's having succeeded in his

glorious enterprise; and it is further

observed, that the Texian force is defi-

cient by 2000 of the number above stated.

But all are agreed that the fighting

was good, high spirited and sanguine as

to the result, except as regards amazing

apprehensions for the wives and children

of the soldiers. We still hope, for the

cause of humanity, that the above infor-

mation respecting the cruelty of the

Mexicans may be exaggerated.

Other accounts state that Col. Fan-

ning had, by orders of Gen. Houston, de-

molished the fort himself, and effected a

safe retreat. These conflicting state-

ments are, however, not calculated to

benefit Texas, and should be entirely

put forward by those having the interest

of the country at heart.

Col. Lewis, a Commissioner from

Texas, has stated to us a fact, which,

when known, will show the people of the

have been "a most intrepid soldier" and

to have been fighting like a wounded

lion. John M. Davis, of Nashville, is

as among the fallen.

C. W. H. person, Esq. writes from

Washington, the capital of Texas, that

he was in the Convention Hall when the

merciful intelligence of the massacre

arrived. One of the members instantly

rose and made a most stirring and in-

flammatory appeal, and the whole as-

sembled their teeth and stamped the

floor with rage. The first measure of

the Convention was to order a draft of

two-thirds of the population, confiscat-

ing the property of a 1, who should re-

fuse to serve. Mr. Henderson said:

"Poor David Crockett was one of the

Garrison. His bravery was more than

gallant—his example animated every

body; his death was worthy of himself

he certainly killed 25 of the enemy dur-

ing the siege. Tell his friends to come

and avenge his death." Mr. Childress,

one of the gentlemen deputed from the

Texian Convention to the U. S

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1836.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

For the want of an additional compositor the publication of the Gazette semi-weekly, is necessarily deferred beyond the time contemplated, (the 19th of April). So soon as one can be obtained, its publication shall commence, relying on the liberality of its friends for support; and if each of its present patrons would procure one additional subscriber, it would be fully sustained.

The assistance of R. A. Ferguson, Esq., whose talents are well known and appreciated by the Republicans of Kentucky, has been engaged, who, it is believed will do ample justice to the cause. Mr. F. is nearly recovered from his recent pulmonary attack, and to him for the present, the Editorial Chair is yielded, in consequence of the affliction with which the under-igned has been visited. Upon the return of vision, which he hopes is now improving, it is his intention to resume his Editorial labors. In the mean time he reiterates his request for prompt payment from his patrons.

DAN. BRADFORD.

In the Clay Convention held in this place a few days since, opposition was made to Charles A. Wickliffe, as not desiring the nomination for Lieutenant Governor from the Whig party. He having but recently been a Jackson man. Reply was made by another it was better to give the long wandering political son, he having returned, &c. Yes, said the mover, responding when the fatted calf is about to be killed, &c.

This is the same man that some years since at an Administration meeting near Louisville, offered a codicil to the proceedings, &c., and that was that the United States Bank should not be allowed to become a candidate for Congress again, (this power having run him close in the previous election), &c. Again—at a subsequent period he says, if Jackson vetoes the Bank, the Bank will veto him. It is then the prodigal son becomes favorable, and placidly willing to have the influence of the Bank, &c.

From Florida, the latest advices would lead to the belief, that the contest in that quarter is not over; that the Indians failed to attend at the time appointed to hold a treaty, and were therefore suspected of treacherous designs.

Some of the mounted men are stated to have fallen in with a body of Indians, and but for the cowardice of the Lieutenant, would have destroyed or captured them all, as they were entirely run down by his horse, and asked for quarter, when he ordered a retreat.

It is believed that if FIELDING L. TURNER, Esq., would consent to serve as a Representative for Fayette county, he would unite the parties, and add to the weight of the minority in the Legislature—we know he would receive the suffrages of

NUMEROUS VOTERS.

Capt. Wigginton, with fifty volunteers, armed with trusty rifles, and well equipped, left Louisville on Thursday last, as "emigrants" for Texas.

Louisville Charter. We understand the Judge of the Louisville Circuit Court has again decided against the Charter of the City of Louisville. We have not read the opinion, (having lost the paper containing it, which was not returned), but are informed it is very clear and conclusive.

Lexington Charter. In our Circuit Court, a cause came on last week, in which an individual had been indicted for riot, rioting and stabbing without intent to kill, or malice aforethought. His counsel offered a plea, that he had already been tried and punished in the Mayor's Court; but his plea was not sustained by Judge Hickox, because that was not a Constitutional Court, and consequently his punishment by that tribunal could not bar a prosecution in the Circuit Court.

The Tallahassee Florida of the 23d ult., states that the Indians are enclosed by an army of 5,000 men, and will be forced to give battle or surrender.

Our fair and respected sister of the LOUISVILLE PRICE CURRENT AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER, must not attribute to us a wanton neglect in not giving the vast improvement made in her valuable paper. Want of room must plead our apology, which we hope soon to remedy.

The Mr. Cloud of Kentucky, who was murdered at San Antonio, is stated in the Russellville Advertiser, to be Daniel W. Cloud, late of Logan county.

The Delegates from Kentucky and Tennessee, under the charters passed by their respective Legislatures, had a meeting at Haydensville, Ky. A vote was taken to decide on a Rail Road or Turnpike, which was unanimous in favor of a Rail Road, and books were directed to be opened on the 9th May, for the subscription of stock.

The Whigs have had a meeting, appointed delegates to the convention, and brought out candidates for the Legislature. We ask the serious and deliberate attention of every man in our community to the proceedings of this heartless aristocracy, which we have heretofore denounced, as ruling with an iron rod the people of Fayette. We mean no imputation upon the great body of the Whig party, we believe them to be animated by pure and just motives. But towards those who arrogate to themselves the right of settling the political destinies of our country, we invite the candid consideration of friend and foe. We certainly have no right to trouble ourselves with the political arrangements of our opponents, except so far as they afford con-

firmation of the truth of what we have asserted, that their leaders are governed by no principle, but that of selfish interest or unchastened ambition.

That they are most inconsistent and unprincipled politicians, we need only to refer to their proceedings on Monday.—Who are their nominees, and what is their political history? As we may have occasion to express our opinions in regard to them, we would simply state now, that of them, viz: Messrs. Charlton Hunt, Henry Daniel and William Rodes, are Apostate Jacksonians! They all assisted in placing Gen. Jackson in the proud and enviable position he now occupies; and they are now as bitter against as they were once warm in the support of his administration. That the Whigs should have nominated them, was to us a matter of surprise, because it is well known, if we are to credit their assertions, that their aversion to all sorts of Apostates is only suppressed by their hatred of those who are openly opposed to them. They have made their nominations too, to the exclusion of all their old representatives. Mr. Wickliffe, one of the representation from the county, is our political opponent, and upon some subjects, his course during the winter at Frankfort did not meet our approbation. But there were few here who did not feel a patriotic pride in the high and honorable stand which he maintained among his associates upon the floor of the Legislature. If he cried upon some subjects, no one could doubt his identification with our own beautiful city, whose honor, dignity and welfare he seemed to have so much at heart, when he succeeded in having it made a point in the Charleston Rail Road. We will not be so uncharitable as to suppose that any petty jealousy has effaced the feeling of gratitude in the bosoms of his political associates—but there are "censorious people, who will talk."

But what evidence, let us ask, have the Whig party that Messrs. Hunt, Daniel and Rodes will not betray their cause, as they once have the Democratic. The evidence is not to be found in the fidelity to their principles, that their past political history furnishes. Well do we remember to have heard Mr. Hunt repeatedly proclaim his sincere conviction that our worthy President was the most patriotic man in the Republic, and that the whole country labored under a heavier debt of gratitude to him than any other; and equally well it is impressed upon our minds, with what disgusting feelings he spoke of the conduct of Mr. Clay in voting for Mr. Adams, and afterwards accepting the office of Secretary of State under him; and we have even heard it intimated that he would not support the nominee of the Whig party, Gen. Harrison, because of his decided preference of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Daniel too, was once amongst the most clamorous of the supporters of General Jackson; and upon his back rode triumphantly into Congress, where he remained until he united his fortunes with the great Southern Noddy, John C. Calhoun, when his old friends, who were not made of as pliant materials as their Representative, determined that he might be honored by other voices than theirs. A broken down politician, he sought a more "gentle" ship than the Monticmore district, found one to suit him in old Fayette, pitched his tent here, joined the majority, shouted for "old Tippecanoe," was placed upon the Harrison ticket for elector, and has been brought out by twelve men to represent the county.

Col. Rodes is a farmer, and of course has not been so prominent in political life as the other two gentlemen. All we know about that gentleman is, that he was once a member of the Democratic party, but has gone over to the Whigs.

Was there ever such a compound presented to the freemen of Fayette to swallow? Our opponents must really become greatly enamored with turncoat politicians, that they make choice of them before all others, to buckle honors on their backs. But we ought not to complain; for in the event of the election of the ticket above alluded to, we are not without strong hopes that before they come back from Frankfort, they will have "faced to the right about" and become good democrats.

The above, prepared for the last paper, was showed out for want of room; since which time Mr. Hunt has withdrawn from the canvass. Who will be selected to supply his place is not yet known; but we presume the committee of twelve will soon issue its mandate to the independent voters of Fayette. How far the declension of Mr. Hunt will heal the dissatisfaction apparent in the Whig ranks, will be shortly developed.

WHIG CONSISTENCY—INDEPENDENCE.

The same motives which induce the felon to join in the general cry of "stop thief," seem to be the basis of the policy pursued by that pitiably infatuated set of odds and ends of any thing, every where, and no where, which is now known by the assumed appellation of "the Whig party." They keep up a perpetual howl of venality against the Democratic, for the purpose of diverting public attention from themselves, hoping thereby to obstruct a view of the fact, that they are the servile minions of moral prostration and political corruption. As an auxiliary artifice, they employ all the power at their command, to drive the obnoxious machinery of misrepresentation on one hand, and that of the most glaring calumny and puffery on the other. All is principle, independence and magnanimity with them, whilst the converse is, in their opinion, exclusively attributable to their opponents. The most disgusting exculpations of this policy, were exhibited in the speeches and other proceedings of the Bank-Whig Convention recently held in this city. We have only time now, to notice one of these specimens of independence and magnanimity, but we pledge ourselves at other times to their authors more ample justice than the present moment will permit.

Soon after the nomination of Charles A. Wickliffe for Lieut. Governor, by a minority of the Whigs in the Kentucky Legislature, Mr. P. Butler, through the Louisville Journal, proclaimed and took exceptions to the proceeding, stating that the nomination was made by the partisans of Mr. Wickliffe, without regard to the feelings or interests of the Whig party.

Mr. Wickliffe, to test the general popularity of Major Butler and himself, proposed to the Major first to submit their plans to the voters of Shelby county, the residence of Major Butler—i.e., separately.

To the convention, which was held on Tuesday last, in this city. The magnanimity of Major Butler, induced him to decline both these propositions, and he tendered to Mr. Wickliffe the proposition, that the Whigs in Louisville should decide who the good citizens of Kentucky should have for their Lieut. Governor! But Mr. Wickliffe, not to be outdone in magnanimity by his antagonist, declined this ordeal, and Major Butler then consented, in a publication in the Lexington Intelligencer, on the morning of the meeting of the Whig Convention, that the Shelby Whigs should settle the question. But he, the first intelligence we received, after the organization of the convention, was that the gallant Major, after all his vapouring, had backed out, in favor of the apostate Wickliffe!! It is even said that Mr. B. made an animated speech in favor of him, who, but two hours previous, was his only and bitter opponent!

Thus after Mr. Butler had published to the world the infidelity of the Legislative caucus nomination—after he had enlisted in his favor his personal friends, and the staid first opponents to Gen. Jackson, he at once, like Wickliffe himself, turns a complete somersault, leaves his friends to get off the best way they can, and shouts for the man he has been for months opposing. In any future calculations on the support of his hitherto tried friends, we should suspect Mr. B. will reckon without his host. We leave the Whig press to tell the affecting story of his magnanimity, with that of the apostate Wickliffe's confession and absolution from the sins of democracy, and hope the joy of one sinner's repentance, will be enhanced by the consideration of other's independence.

The selection of Pettibone, which cleared the port of New Orleans, as laden with 550 barrels of flour was taken by the Texans, but in getting her into port, she was stranded—sawed up, and upon examination, it was ascertained, that each barrel of flour contained three kegs of gunpowder for the Mexicans.

The most accounts from Texas, are rather contradictory—however, there is no doubt but Col. Fanning has had some severe fighting with the Mexicans, and had blown up the fort at Galina. One account states that he had fallen back and joined Gen. Houston; another that he had been intercepted by Gen. Cos, and his retreat cut off.

TEXAS MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lexington, to take into consideration the present condition of the Texans, relative to their struggle for independence with the revolutionized government of Mexico, and to adopt such means to afford them relief, as are proper and constitutional, held at the Court House in Lexington on the 20th of April, 1836, on motion of John M. McCalla, Esq., Captain John

Flower was chosen president, and R. Higgins, Esq. Vice President, and Edwin Bryant and Thomas B. Holt, appointed Secretaries.

James L. Davis, Esq. explained the object of the meeting, after which on motion of John M. McCalla, Esq. Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the subject for which this meeting has been convened, and report the same for its consideration.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee, viz: Messrs. Danl. Bryant, Patrick H. Martin, Edwin Bryant, Robert Wickliffe, Jr. Francis McLean, Col. H. Payne, and Col. Thomas A. Russell.

On motion of Mr. John P. Coons. Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn until the past 7 o'clock this evening.

The meeting then adjourned. JOHN FLOWER, Pres. R. HIGGINS, Vice Pres. EDWIN BRYANT, THOS. B. HOLT, Secretaries.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment a very large and highly respectable meeting convened at the Court House. Capt. Flower being absent, R. HIGGINS, Esq. the Vice President of the former meeting was called to the chair.

Mr. E. Bryant having stated to the meeting that Col. Lewis, one of the Texas Commissioners to this country, had arrived in Lexington, moved that a committee be appointed to request his attendance at the meeting, and invite him to address the meeting on the affairs of his government. The motion was concurred in and Messrs J. B. Johnson and J. Clarke appointed the committee.

Daniel Bradford, Esq. from the committee appointed to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting made a Report, which was read.

Col. Lewis then rose and addressed the meeting in a most eloquent and forcible manner, in a speech of more than two hours, which was listened to throughout with profound attention by the numerous auditory. Col. Lewis gave a connected history of the events which had reduced Texas to the necessity of declaring herself independent of Mexico, and a detailed account of the war between the two countries up to the 20th of March last. In the course of his remarks he was warmly cheered by the audience.

Col. Lewis having finished his address, the following resolutions and a memorial to the government of the United States, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Santa Anna, having succeeded in overthrowing the constitutional liberties of the confederated Republic of Mexico, and upon its ruins erected an irresponsible and dictatorial power, Texas, in refusing to submit to his usurpations, has on her part preserved inviolate the political compact; that her declaration of independence was the only effectual means remaining, by which she could maintain her political integrity; that having refused to submit to the fetters of the usurper, declared independence, and taken a stand among nations—the expressed will of her people sanctifies her proceedings, and renders them legitimate.

Resolved, That we view the present war of Texas for her liberty, with lively interest, and with a deep and abiding hope that her efforts will ultimately be successful.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly memorialize this Government to recognize the Texas Republic as free, sovereign and independent.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite the zealous and simultaneous co-operation of our fellow citizens in all the several States of this Union to act promptly, that the voice of the Republic may at once be expressed in the assembled representatives of the nation.

Resolved, That a memorial be addressed to the President and to each House of Congress.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States. Your memorialists, citizens of the United States of America, feel themselves deeply and solemnly impressed with the importance of the subject to which they respectfully and earnestly solicit your attention. It is known to the world, that, as a result of the Mexican Revolution, the Texas Republic, a constituent member of the Mexican confederacy, has determined to submit no longer to the tyranny and misrule of the Mexican Emperor; and has issued to the world her bill of rights, by which she declares herself free and independent; showing conclusively, by taking a step so sacred and irrevocable, that she is determined to resist the usurpations of the Mexican Chief, who had grasped, and yet retains, all the powers of the government in his own hands. Your memorialists perceive in the devotion of the Texans to the cause of Liberty, a genuine emanation of the same spirit which did battle for the rights of men on the fields of Freedom and Princeton, and renewed blessings on themselves and their posterity, before the tyrannical yoke of Yankton; has now asserted her sacred sound and her infant colonies. If you, sires, possessing a country with a population of three millions, dare resist the usurpations of Bataan—assert and maintain their independence, breathing thereby, in their example, a holy legacy to succeeding ages, surely the eight hundred thousands of Texas—scattered by the same misfortune—possessing the same rights and the same claims—will not be less worthy of praise and imitation, but of the same, active, and efficient assistance of the great and philanthropic portion of mankind. Let it not be objected, that such a step would be unwise and unprofitable. Will you pause and search for peace, when struggling Liberty is knocking at your door for aid? Will you turn over the leaves of past ages and scan the history of nations, and then hesitate to take the same step? You will not, if you feel the pulse of justice, liberty, and gallantry of the nation will be responded to favorably and promptly. Should example be deemed necessary, your memorialists would respectfully refer you to the recognition of American Independence by

three of the powers of Europe, when our country first broke her chains, and took her stand among the nations of the Earth, as the recognized and equal of the young Republics of South America, when they threw off the weighty burthen of the crowns of Castile and Leon.

Did the Holy Alliance, assembled in Congress at Vienna, wait for precedent? Did they pause for an example, were they cresting shackles on the toil worn servile of Europe? Did they ever hesitate for an instant to crush any and every attempt to rescue the suffering many from the ruthless fangs of tyranny? Let impartial history record the response. Will you then—can you—holding liberal and antagonistic principles, hesitate for an instant, to receive the officials of the Texas Republic, or, in sending to them an accredited agent of your own.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully and most earnestly request of you, (the organ by which the will of this Republic is expressed,) to recognize as reasonable and just, the recent claims of the Republic of Texas, to Freedom and Independence.

The meeting on motion then adjourned.

R. HIGGINS, Pres.

EDWIN BRYANT, THOS. B. HOLT, Secretaries.

For the Kentucky Gazette. TO GASTRONOMISTS.

For sale, at the office of the Louisville Journal, a "Prentice cook." Gentleman wishing to purchase the above named article, will call and examine for themselves, as the owners, though willing to answer all questions touching his kitchen propensities, and qualifications, must decline giving a warranty, or entering into bond that his performances will equal sanguine anticipations; caveat emptor, must be our motto on this occasion. If not disposed of at private sale before the last of November next, he will be offered at public auction in all the large cities of the Union. The proprietors would not part with him, but that untoward circumstances compel them to cease keeping open house. The artist above referred to, has had long practice in preparing those articles which most flatter the palate. To amateurs, and connoisseurs, we will merely hint, that the fortunate purchaser will possess a literary gem of great worth. This cook is well known to the bon vivants of this country, as the ingenious inventor of a new dish, or rather, a famous salmagundi; for which he obtained a patent, under the name of the Life of Henry Clay,—"the great commoner." For further particulars, gentlemen are referred to a puff in the Observer & Reporter, of the 16th inst.

HARRISON, WHITE, CLAY, & Co. April 26th 1836.

*The Prentice values himself on his skill in preparing fish, esteeming himself as exceedingly adroit in dressing a "Shad," to be honest, we must confess that we know of none of his attempts in which there is so complete a failure as in this. Like honest Paddy, whenever he tries this feat, he catches a Tartar. Perhaps his greatest fault is, a slight inclination for gasconading. Should he become restive in new hands, permit us to suggest, that, gentle exercise on the "Trotter course," will make him docile and obedient.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—You, I suppose, are aware of the law passed by the last Legislature of our state requiring the people of Lexington to send annually to Frankfort five hundred dollars to pay a judge. We say nothing about the similarity of this act to that of the man who, to evade the law, sells a rat for 63 cents, and gives the purchaser a glass of gin. But we ask, have not our lawmakers played the same game upon the Constitution, which provides that judges shall be paid out of the State Treasury. We ask again—what clause in the Constitution authorizes them to compel a few—a handful of people, such as Lexington is, compared with the State of Kentucky—to pay a judge for life; and that, too, on pain of having their property sold as a penalty: and then to impose on them a judge that they never asked for—a man, too, in no way qualified for the office or judge: an ill man, as if to add insult to injury, to suppose, a president of the Council with a salary of \$200, to be paid by the same unfortunate people—a people too, who had asked them, almost in vain, to repeal the act chartering the City of Lexington. The refusal of this petition we esteem outrageous, and the enactment of the law appointing a judge to be paid by the citizens of Lexington, we esteem unconstitutional, and we appeal to legal men for a confirmation of opinion. It is hoped that the people of Lexington will be more awake to their own interests, and at the election in May, put a veto upon such baneful legislation—such unconstitutional laws as have not too long imposed upon them.

NAPOLÉON.

Communicated.

It is rumored that Juli is Caesar Clark, one of the Editors of the Lexington Intelligencer, appointed himself a delegate to the Whig Convention, that met in this place upon Tuesday last. It is said the county meeting that appointed delegates to the convention, did not appoint Julius Caesar, but that their proceedings were handed to him to be published, and he took the liberty of adding his name to the list of delegates. Will Mr. Clark inform the public whether there is any truth in these rumors?

Communicated.

Julius Caesar Clark, who is accused of being a self-appointed delegate to the late whig convention, waived the convention that they sit with closed doors. They agreed to do so. Many of their whig friends left them in disgust and determined not to be influenced by any act of the convention; or support candidates nominated by them. How differently the Jackson Convention acted in Frankfort last winter. They opened their doors, and invited every person to witness their proceedings. They feared,

not the light of day—they disregarded the severest scrutiny of their enemies—conscious of being actuated by pure and honorable motives, and believing their cause, to be that of liberty and the best interests of their country, they wished all the world to be present during their deliberations, that it might know, the elevated ground they occupied—that they might be informed of the principles of their union, and the reasons why they solicited the individual, whom they presented to the freemen of Kentucky as candidates for the offices designated by them.

TEXAS MEETING.

A general meeting of the citizens of Lexington will be held THIS EVENING at the Court House, at half past 7 o'clock for the purpose of adopting some efficient measures in aid of the struggling Texans.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

RAINEY AND FERGUSON WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have commenced receiving and opening a large and very complete assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, selected by one of the firm who is yet in the East, endeavoring to select new style and desirable GOODS from the very late arrivals of Spring Packets in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Those now opening consist of a large lot of CLOTHS and CLOTHINGS, of every variety of color and quality; a great variety of SUMMER GOODS, large gentlemen and boys' wear; a handsome assortment of Hosiery and figured Black and Colored SILKS and SATENS, and Satin Stripes HENRIETTA, printed LAUNES, MUSLINS, &c. &c. a splendid stock of French Woolen and Bobinet Capes and Collars.

A variety of the latest Spring and Summer Bonnets; Robinson and McQuay's Extra Fine Kid, Satin and Plaid Slippers; a handsome assortment of Leggings, Vests and Straw Caps; also a large lot of Wall Paper; Together with a variety of GOODS, not usually kept in Dry Goods Houses.

Also, a good lot of German Barrels, an excellent substitute for flax linen. R. & F. N. B. A heavy lot of good TOW LEXEN on hand. P. S. Our stock being uncommonly large, we would say to Country Merchants, that we would furnish them at a small advance. R. & F. April 16, 1836—16-17

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, AT AUCTION.

HAVING sold one of my lots, the sale of my other is postponed until the 11th day of May, at 12 o'clock, which, at that time, will be sold to the highest bidder; if not sold, it will be rented for a term of years, to a good tenant. The lot lies on Main street, opposite the Masonic Hall, fronts Main and Water streets, 60 feet. A Brick Dwelling with 7 rooms, a Kitchen with 2 rooms, a Negro House, Stable, House and Drive, all under one roof; a Stable with 12 stalls; Yard and Garden; a Well of water in the yard.

It will be sold on a credit of one and two years, for approved notes, negotiable in either of the banks in Lexington; if rented, it will be for notes payable yearly, negotiable in either of the banks in Lexington.

Some House and Kitchen FURNITURE for sale, on a credit of 6 months.

E. W. LAUDEMAN.

Lexington, April 16, 1836—16-17

THE great advantage in the price of every kind of produce, of house rent and of labor, requiring a corresponding advance in all the Mechanic Arts, the underground, Publishers and Printers of the different newspapers in the city, have agreed upon the following as the prices which they will charge in future: For a printing per square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times weekly, \$1.50; twice weekly, \$1.25; semi-weekly, \$1.00; six months, \$7.50; quarterly, \$3.00; twice a month, \$1.50; semi-weekly, \$2.00. An advance of 25 per cent. on Job, Pamphlet and Book Work.

N. L. FINNELL, J. CLARKE & CO. DANIEL BRADFORD, THOS. T. BRADFORD.

Lexington, April 9, 1836—15

Fruit Tree Nursery.

I respectfully inform the citizens of this State, that he has a Nursery at Mr. David Castleman's, some of the choicest young Apple Trees for transplanting, for sale: such as MELANS, ABRAM, HAMS, HERSE, BIG RUSSIAN, NEW YORK PEARS, &c. He has not over one hundred of the N. Y. Pears, and ten hundred of the Russians; and about four or five hundred of the others. He would have a few of them for sale some time since, but that he had them previously spoken by seventy-five families, the most of whom have since sold their residence lots and will not want them. I was told last Saturday by many that I was almost late last publishing my nursery this year, yet I hope not. I will attend at any time to the transplanting, as soon as the ground gets sufficiently warm; I have transplanted a few now all the month of May, in the state of Ohio. The trees ought to be put in 3 feet holes each way, and 2 feet deep, with good rich soil, and not staked; but put around the trees beaten stone with the earth.

HENRY KLANKE.

Fayette co. April 6, 1836—14-3*

HUEY & FROST.

HAVING formed a Co-partnership and purchased on the Stock and Tailoring concern of Messrs J. T. Frazier & Co., are now ready to execute all orders in their line.

They will constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

HUEY & FROST.

Lex. Feb. 16, 1836—7-3a

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1836.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening at his store, Main street, a large and handsome assortment of French, English and American

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS;

Such as are usually offered in this market. He invites his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his stock for themselves—all of which he intends to sell as low as any other house in the city.

JOHN SHROCK.

April 16, 1836—15-17

TO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS.

ON or two steady, industrious Journeyman Printers will meet with constant employment, if immediate application is made at this Office.

Lexington, March 5—9-17

